CHARLESTON.

How They Talk in the Convention, " A White Man's Government." nce of the Intelligen

CHARLESTON, March 15. CHARLESTON, March 15.

The convention took up for consideration the motion of Mr. Bassel, of Harrison, to amend the 4th section of article III., as reported by the Committee of the Whole, by the insertion of the word white" after the word "any," in the first line, so that the section would read "Any white citizen entitled to vote may be elected or appointed to any office, but the Governor and Judges must have attained the age of thirty, and the Attorney General and Senators the the Attorney General and Senators the age of twenty-five years, at the belinning of their respective terms of service, and must have been citizens of the State for the years next presented their course. five years next preceding their election or appointment; or, citizens at the time this constitution goes into operation."

Constitution goes into operation."
This amendment had been offered several days since, but there being an evident desire to avoid the issue, it had, under one pretence and another, been laid over until the action. one pretence and another, occupantil the whole report had been passupon, and evasion was no longer lible under the pressure of influences possible third in the property which can only be understood when it is detailed that quite a number of the members of the Convention are under the disabilities of the 14th amendment, and keenly feeling the disfranchisement under which they labor, are looking for relief to the amnesty bill now pending before Con-

It is feared, that should this Convention be found proscribing the rights of any of our citizens to hold office, (even though our citizens to hold office, (even though they are colored men), such action would be tatal to the hopes of those white men who so anxiously desire to be restored to

How could they consistently ask Con-ress to lift the load from their shoulders while seeking to proscribe even the humblest citizen in their own State? Under this terrible pressure of expedi-

acy, Mr. Bassel was prevailed apon to on all proffers of the general government of annesty and reconciliation, and nothing will do but the Convention must be put upon the record. No one rose to debate the proposition. Republicans vere content to record their votes -Demseriats were confounded—the Hotspurs were unbending, and the silent appeals of the expediency men were unbeeded, and vote was ordered. The clerk called the roll, and the hush-

ed stillness seemed almost painful, as tried to member after member placed himself ment the upon the record, which is to be read and studied by their constituents, and, indeed, by the public wherever the history of West Virginia has been known:

YKAS-Armstrong, Bassel, Bee, Byrn-le, Byrne, Core, Crim, Cushing, Ferrell, all, Holt, Jackson, of Lewis, Johnson, at Wood, Jackson, of Lewis, Sonneya, of Wood, Johnson, of Tyler, Lurty, Mas-lia, Matthias, Monroe, Morgan, Osburne, Pannell, Park, Pate, Pierce, Prince, Ran-dolph, Robinson, Roberts, Staton, Strickler, Thompson, Travers, Waggener, Wacth NAVS-Arnett, Atkinson, Brown, Cal-

NAYS—Arnett, Atkinson, Brown, Carice, Davenport, Dickinson, Farnsworth,
Faulkuer, Ferguson, Fitzhugh Haymond,
Ilaynes, Hoge, Jackson, of Wood; Kantner, Knight, Martin, Moffet, McCleary, Mcery, Pendleton, Pipes, Pugh, Smith, der, Stump, Thornburg, Ward, Willey, Woods and Mr. President (Price)-31. Mr. Faulkner, of Berekley, then moved strike out the words, "Any white citizen entitled to vote, may be elected or appointed to any office," and insert the language of the present constitution, "No persons, except citizens entitled to vote shall be elected or appointed to any State,

county or municipal office." And now commenced the most hotly ontested debate of the session,
Mr. Haymond ably discussed the whole

question, and said that through the kind-ness of the gentleman from Monongolla, (Mr. Willey), all disabilities had been rehis shoulders, but his heart had almost bled for others upon this floor upon whom rested the disabilities of the 14th amendment, on account of their participation in the rebellion. No man an tell how great this punishment until he has passed through the fire. To feel that, though a man, and moving and mingling with the people, still he has no sice in carrying on the government or traming her laws, no privilege of holding an office, a stranger in the land of his birth. Through all this terrible ordeat I have passed, and shall I, when life, and to these old rights, dearer than life, and only fully appreciated when lost; shall I, by my vote in this convention, deprive even the humble black man of that which the people of this State have so recently conferred upon him? No. Sooner shall my arm hall from this shoulder than I should proceed any man that God has formed.

By the general rule:

It is said the negro has not the natural capacity to hold office. But he has capacity to vote; then why not to hold office if his fellow citizens desire to cleet him? Do we make capacity one of the prevent of the pre have passed, and shall I, when restored to these old rights, dearer than life, and mond's remarks, I give them, and those of other gentlemen made to day from memory. His speech was indeed powergrand, and only needed to have dropped the expediency part and have advocated the right of all to vote, because

of manhood, to have made it noble. Mr. Martin, of Taylor, next took the dr. slartin, of Taylor, next took the down race. The scription of the colored man, but moved by the expediency view, with which he this good reason to debar men from hold-woold influence members, to strike out the mence members, to strike out the ing office?

Mr. Woods, of Barbour, in some forcible remarks, showed the inconsistency of any member upon this floor asking for noval of proscription in their individual

would in order to secure a recognition of minority to-morrow, the proposition would be one of weakness as a movement his inherent right, by any vote of his, ever

while he had yesterday yoted to place this word white in the constitution, and while all the instincts of his nature and education taught him the inferiority of the negro race, and while he believed t right to exclude him from holding ofingat to exclude him from holding ofice; that yet, when he remembered that
many of the most distinguished gentemen on this floor were laboring
under disabilities which could only be
removed by Congress, and that our action
here to-day might, jeopardize the rights
of these friends, he had concluded to
forego all his own desire of excluding the
negro from office, and that he should
change the vote which he gave on yesterday, and go with the gentlemen from

day, and go with the gentlemen from Berkeley to strike out the word white. Remarks were made by Mr. Travers and others, when the Convention adjourn-ed to renew the contest to-morrow.

Court had decided that, though free, they were citizens, and immediately there are the world. May friend from Taylor has evidently a strong prejudice against the party of these freedmen, and inevitably the which controls the vote of the colored men. Would be incorporate a provision

adoption of all these amendments. But sad, and sometimes anusing. I rememicate not to argue with them upon this ber once in crossing the river, I was sitpoint. They are the law in spite of what we may say or do. Suppose you deny when an individual, dirty, fiftby and inthe legal adoption of the 14th and 15th Amendments—what then? Why, you are compelled to fall back upon the platform that they must inevitably follow the fall of slavery. By virtue of their freedom they must have some rights bestowed upon them. If you could repeal the 14th and 15th Amendments you would have to re-enact them to-morrow. You have to re-enact them to-morrow. You are remarked, that one to be a Democrat. My friends, knowing have to re-enact them to-morrow. You must have some rights bestown and the state of the past. Until you can undo the 15th Amendment and remand them to slavery, the 14th and 15th must follow. These are my have to re-enact them to morrow. You can't go back upon the events of the past. Until you can undo the 15th Amendment and remand them to slavery, the 14th and 15th must follow. These are my views. And having shown that the negro by virtue of emancipation has become part of our body politic, why should he be deprived of other rights? I know my own feelings, and the feelings of a majority of this holy, repulse the situation, but own feelings, and the feelings or a major-ty of this body, rehel at the situation, but why should we put ourselves in opposi-tion to the unalterable decision of fate, and to what has been by a legal majority declared to be the right?

Are we superior as a race? Surely we

are. Yesterday our slaves, to day our voters and office holders. Who made them so? They did not do it. If it is so it has been done by the people; the negro is not to blame for it.

is not to blame for it.

Why should gentlemen magnify this question into such gigantic proportions?

The negro is but one to one hundred of our population. Who then fears any real danger in permitting them to hold office a in the Federal Union by but a slight ten-ure. We can be returned to Old Vir-

ginia. Suppose we are returned to the old State? there they have negro office holders, and in population the ratio is as one to two. Sir there is not a wise statesman in the mother State who does not accept the situation as right and but the logical conclusion of the war. No man there declares any intention or de-sire to deprive negroes of voting or hold-ing office. All my information from that withdraw his proposition, but no sooner state is that there will be no change, and was this done than it was renewed by that there will soon be no desire for any, col. Morgan, one of the few who spits at first, amid the chaos of a fallen confederacy, negro rule saw riot, but now the white element rides the storm and guides the affairs of State

Here but one to one hundred! What have we to fear? Can they elect a candidate in a single county against the will of the white race? I think not insert this word "white," and I can see hard-merable evils that will follow. Striking it out. I apprehend none whatever

Mr. Pendleton of Brooke.—I have tried to weigh with impartial judgment the force of the argument; upon this question, and it seems to me that this, like all new questions must be settled upon the grounds of right as well as expediency. We cannot expect to move upon the in adjusting reason to the contract of the contr smoothly in adjusting new issues at all times. In natural things, harmony often comes out of resultant florces. And so in olitical affairs, unanimity may succeed the jarring interests of party strife.

There are daily occurring events that tir the lowest depths of the human heart and it is idle to expect to remain as were our fathers in olden time. We must keep pace with eyents as they progress.

I might sympathize with my friend from Hampshire (Mr. Armstrong) in his

views of social equality, if I thought there was any real danger in the ques-tion. But it is in my opinion but empty fear. No man is obliged to open his door to any man because he is an office holder, against his own wishes, ever though that office holder be the Presiden of this great country; nor is he compelled to allow them to come into his family un

less he freely chooses to do so.

The right of suffrage is restricted by law, and so with the right to hold office. We say the voter or the office holder must be of a certain age, or birth, or resi-dence. The power to place restrictions resides in the government, and that government is the people. The power tha confers the right to vote should surely have the right to hold office. And thus the holding of office is but the logical consequence of the right of suffrage. Where there is a restriction, there should

be a good reason for it.

The holding of office grows out of the government, is the property of the peoole, and as the creature cannot raise higher than the creator, society cannot grant to any one holding, office ligher powers than reside in themselves. So it seems to me that the right to hold office should be as extended as the right to vote. Then are the reasons in this case

are entirely-incompetent to the trust?

We leave the voter to judge of the capacity and fitness of the candidate for their suffrages. Let us adhere to principle and make our laws apply to all alike; and let us be careful in placing here a clause of proscription, which, if fairly in-terpreted, would exclude many of our

Why, Sir, it is said the Irish hold the balance of power in New York City; the Germans the balance of power in Cincinremoval of proscription in their individual cases, while at the same time we were proscribing citizens of our own State, simply because of race and color. We have had enough of this warfare and proscription, henceforth let it cease.

Mr. Armstrong, of Hampshire, said that while he was one of the distranchised by the general government, he was not here beg of Congress for a restitution of rights which belonged to him. He never would in order to, secure a recognition of the majority to-morrow, the proposition nati, and many other places; but who ad-

reagaize the negrous-having the right to bold office in this State. If forced upon as by Congress, he supposed we would have to submit, but by no act of his would he clevate the negro to an equality with the Cancasian race.

Mr. Johnson, of Wood, declared that while he had essentially noted to a parallel one. There the colored are preponderates; here it is small; there the intelligence of the white man has not We are told that negro office holding works badly in the South. If this be true it does not affect us, as our case is not a parallel one. There the colored race preponderates; here it is small; there the intelligence of the white man has not been privileged to come into the government. When that time comes—and it is coming—if the whites are true to the

coming—if the whites are true to the exigencles of the hour, the new order of things I doubt not will be found to work smoothly and well.

smoothly and well.

I Jeel that this is all prejudice (I use this word in no offensive sense), that it grows out of the influences of our birth and education, which exercise such iron rule over our judgment. We cannot help it. It hems us in every day, and often these prejudices are for good. We cannot escape the effects of our early training, but we should strive to give proper fires. but we should strive to give proper direc-tion to the habits and thoughts which have heretofore guided ns. In this case, when the cause of this prejudice has been removed, the effect should cease and pass away. The old relation of master and slave is gone; the feeling with some of us

CHARLESTON, March 16.

Mr. Fitzhugh, of Kanawha, opened the debate and said. The 13th amendment had made free four millions of the begro race. The war had effectually and offere results are provided that question. The Supreme of the content of th

14th and 15th Amendments followed, men. Would be incorporate a proy The least that could be done was to make that would prohibit that party them voters.

them veters.

I know that it has been the habit of the unwise. There are feeling of party and party to which I belong te decry the prejudice in almost all things—sometimes adoption of all these amendments. But sad, and sometimes amusing. I rememtributed to me the same feelings. If he could have had his own way no doubt myself having the right to hold office.

This inhibition is purely unnecessary.
The gentleman from Marion (Mr. Hay-mond) has clearly shown there can be no danger in allowing negroes to hold office. It is not wise to place such a clause in our Constitution since this race has been en-

To keep up the strife is but to array parties against each other, and disturb that fraternity and brotherhood which onstitutes the strength of a State. Will cooster and keep alive that which will throw odium and distrust upon the negro-race, and thus concentrate them in interest and feeling with one party.

It will be ungenerous to those people.

It has been said in truth by the gentle-man from Kanawha, (Mr. Fitzhugh) that they have been made free not by their own act, but through the instrumentalities of the war. Bir, the contest is oven; and since they have come to exercise the right of suffrage, what has been the course of the same at the suffrage. of this class at the polls. Is it not known that they voted almost unanimously for the Flick amendment, thus enfranchising a large class of our white citizens?

Who does not know the reverence

which this new element of the body p confidence he receives the opinions and advice of those who for years had guided them in all their affairs before the war? To whom would they more readily turn in times of perplexity than to the genuine gentleman and kind-hearted master of other days? Why, then, not bind him closer to you instead of repelling him, causing him to seek other alliances? Sir, it is beneath the diguity of the

heard so much in this debate, to go back upon these people because they are weak. How have we risen to such height in the estimation of the civilized world? Is it not because we have always had our sympathies awakened upon the side of weak and the fallen?

Has not this made us the glory of this age? Afraid of a few thousand negroes in our State. Shall we place our heel upon them? Sir, I understand amiss the heart of this proud nation if we are now to use our power to crush the weak and

This legislation would isolate us and put us out of sympaty with other States upon this question of restoring the Union. From ocean to ocean, with the exception, perhaps, of Kentucky, every State has accepted the situation, and shall we use our power to crush three thousand voters, desident of the state of the stat ng them the right to hold office, be ause they were colored men? I should ot envy such reputation.

We had in Old Virginia, long after th lays of the revolution, an excentric old centleman who walked the streets in the rentleman who walked the state of 1776, with knee blue swallow tail coat of 1776, with knee breeches, long hose, shoe buckles, and cocked hat, long after these fashlons were remembered only as the costume of setsanty years ago. This man was John Randolph. He stode alone the representative man of a race that had passed off the stage. The grandeur of his genius, was the only excuss we could make for his the only excuss we could make for his morning the balance of the offerings were scarcely as good as last week. This morning the balance of the offerings were could help but admire his towering greatadherence to old time habits and customs So now, we want none of your "swal-low tail" policy. Our work is to move upward and onward with this progressive

ge. The gentleman from Kanawha has so ably discussed the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, that I shall not enlarge upon that phase of the question.

that phase of the question.

We must carry out our liberal policy.

Constitutions not only show the status of the present, but in a few years they become history, constitutions, laws, and treaties to settle questions amicably, but

I am trying to forget my prejudices.

am trying to rise to the question be am trying to rise to the question being solved. I want to rise to the grand lesson which the present affords in the mutal tions of human government.

Gentlemen complain of oppression by the General Government. May not our settion been the state of demand or prices, which continue about as last week. There is still mainstead of producing an artificial, metalic stead of producing an artificial, metalic action here tend to provoke further oppression? Has not the time come when this strife should cease? Shall we place in our Constitution words of discord to go sounding through the hills and valleys of West Virginia?

Hoss—There has been some lalling off

Talmost lost the thread of history as I listened on yesterday to the gloquent words of the gentleman from Jefferson, (Mr. Travers) as he so ably depicted the woes of Old Virginia. I, too, have sympathics for her, and her welfare cannot tall to enlist every emotion of my heart. iail to enlist every emotion of my heart. I, too, know something about the changes that have taken place there; but I must say that these changes do not present to my mind the same gloomy aspect as they do to my friend. The ruin has been and the desolation has been complete.

But as she was the first to be overrun,
so she is foremost in her return to life and vigor. It is because she has the wisdom

o adjust hersell to the circumstances by which she is surrounded. Lee with his great heart had said to his soldiers, when he saw that further opposi-tion was useless, "Accept the best that is oflered." If the great leaders of Vir-ginia's sons had said to their soldiers, reject the offer of the Union; spit upo every proposal for peace," the war would have gone on, and thousands more would have gone down in the unequal strife. But they did accept the situation—brave men surrendered to a generous foreman, and the sword was sheathed.

And now, sir, what remains for us to do? Let us be just, as we look for others to be governed by the same principle no-wards us. Let us strike out this word white from our fundamental law, and leave no lingering word to conting strife.

A New Haven landlord on lately presenting his bill for rent to his tenant, an M. D., was taken into his private office and how a skeleton, with the remark that, "that man came in here just two weeks ago with a bill." He was somewhat startled, but quieted down when told that "he would be excused for this time." But in future.——!

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York Money and Stock Market NEW YORK, March 23. GOLD Firm at 1991 d 10. Loans were made at 466 per cent to 2 per cent for carrying. Clearings, \$22,000,000.

Money-Easy at 6a7 per cent. STRICING EXCHANGE-109 .. GOVERNENTS-Dull and steady. nited States 5's of 1881, compons.

Spocks-The stock market with exception of Union Pacific, the pool has been strong with Pacific Mail and Northwestern. Ohio & Mississippi, Eric he would have objected to such men as and Lake Shore, is the features in the myself having the right to hold office. miscellaneous stocks. Quicksilver premiscellaneous stocks. Quicksilver pre ferred, has been very active, opened at 421, sold up to close at 50. Erie stock is very scarce; for delivery, as high as 1 per cent was paid for the use of 100 shares until Monday. The market closed strong STATE BONDA Dull and Steady.

Chicago Market. GHICAGO, March 23. — FLOUR—XX oring family: 80 50a6 75. GRAIN—Wheat active: No. 2, \$1 214s Corn-No. 2 mixed wer losed dull at 37 c. Oats—No. 2 lower t 30c. Rye—No. 2, 70c. Barley, 51c. Provisions—Bulk meats steady; shoulers, 4c; bulk sides, clear rib, 6c; lear, 64c. Highwines—Quiet at 84c.

Cincinnati Market-CINCINNATI, March 28.-FLOUR-Fam

ly, \$7 60a7 85. Grain — Wheat — Demand fair and prices advanced; red, \$1 68a1 69. Corn— Demand lair and market firm at 47c. Oats, 38c. Barley, 75c. GROCERIES AND OLLS—Unchanged.

Eggs-Scarce at 17a18c BUTTER-Scarce and firm at 25a30c. CHEESE-Firm at 18c, CLOVER SEED-Heavy receipts depress the market; sales at 84c.
Phovisions—An advance is asked, but

none established. Pork—\$12 asked \$11 75 offered. Lard—Steam, 82c; kettle ic. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged Bacon—Shoulders can be bought at 51s 5fc, and sides, clear rib and clear, at 6fc Hogs—Market steady; receipts, 830. WHISKY—Market steady, with a mod-crate demand at 84c.

Baltimore Market. BALTIMORE, March 23. — FLOUR — Strong; superfine western, \$6 50a7; extra western, \$7 50a8 \$1 78. Corn steady; white western,

64c mixed western 62a65c. Oats un changed. Rye quiet at 89a95c.
Provisions—Unchanged.
Butter—Western active; choice, 28a
30c in round lots. WHISKY-Quiet at 89c,

Milwankee Market. MILWUKEE, March 23.-FLOUR-Dull, but unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2, \$1 22. Oats—No. 2, 31 c. Rye dull and prices drooping; No. 1, 69 c. Barley quiet and weak

Louisville Market. LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Tonacco-trong; sales of 200 hhds. at full and un

changed rates. Baltimore Live Stock Market. closed out at a shade decline since yester closed out at a shade decline since yester-day. Of the receipts some 150 head were reshipped Bast without being offered here. Prices to-day for Beef Cattle ranged as follows: Best Beeves \$6 00a7 25; that generally rated first quality \$5 37a6 00; medium or good fair quality \$4 25a5 25; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows \$4 00a4 25; interior and lowest grades of \$4 00a4 25; interior and lowest grades of Cattle \$0 00a0 00—general average of the market to-day \$5 37; extreme range of prices \$4 00a7 25. Most of the sales were from \$5 00 to \$6 25 per 100 lbs. Of the receipts 440 head came from Ohio, 20 from West Virginia, 124 from Maryland, when war comes it settles what argument and constitutions and treaties failed to reach. We submitted to the arbitrament and 95 head the same time last year. Of and 895 head the same time last year. Of the same time last year. of war, the questions involved have been settled beyond further discussion.

You may fiold on to the old arguments and prejudices, but the settlement have irrevocably made.

I am trying to forget my prejudices. I am trying to forget my prejudices.

prices, which continue about as last week. There is still main-tained a good demand for good Sheep, about a good demand for good Sheep, and the good demand for good Sheep, t Virginia?

Hoss—There has occur some naming out of the gentleman from Jefferson, is only fair, and prices barely maintained.

There has occur some naming out of the gentleman from Jefferson, is only fair, and prices barely maintained. Hogs-There has been some falling off At the close to-day the market is rather weak at quotations; but few Hogs, and those of an extra quality bring the higher figures. We quote at \$6.50a7.25 per 100 lbs net. Receipts this week 5,244 head gainst 6,914 last week, and 2,573 head

LANE & BODLEY John and Water Sts.,

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STEAM ENGINES. BOILERS AND MILL WORK,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS With Solid Iron Frames, Wrought Iron Head Blocks and Friction Feed. LATH AND SHINGLE MACHINES,

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SHAFTING, Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings, SAFETY POWER ELEVATORS

Our Designs, Patterns, Tools, and Facilities are the most COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE In the country. Enabling us to produce the BEST WORK at the LOWEST PRICE. Illustrated Catalogues and Prices furnished free on application to LANE & BODLEY.

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Not Consumption.

We have on our Books of Record the ame, age, residence, date, disease and rescription of every case treated by us uring the last twenty years. In these poles are contained the names of over 100,000 persons, and more than too hun-dred thousand prescriptions. In this vast number of cases, every kind and cariety of diseases have fallen under our observation, and every form of freatment has been fully tested.

In Consumption and Lung diseases.

Merron and Lung diseases, we have had ample opportunity to test not only every kind of treatment, but every kind of medicine. We know that there are many cases of disease that so nearly resemble consump-tion, but which is not; that without a very

careful diagnosis, serious mistakes might be made, which would lead to very pro-judical results in the treatment. It is the duty of every physician to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise nature of every malady before prescribing. "No more certain sign, is offered in disease than Shoon. And in this disease, we are expecially favored with indidations of the urine which enables us to determine not only the facts relative to the true nature thereof, but to measure tolerably correctly the extent of the same. We have thus detected and determin-

ed the extent of hundreds of cases of Con-sumption many of which being incipient only, have been cared by us in a very short-time. And whilst we would not hold out inducement or promise a cure in the "last stage" of this dreadful malady we would just say, that we have cured many cases that so nearly resemble Consumption, that it was imposible to deter-mine the fact by any other means than by examination of the urinary secretion. Among these we might mention, Liver

Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, &c., &c. These diseases oftimes much resemble Consumption in many particulars. They may come on with cough and expectora-tion of blood and mucus, pain in the breast and side, heats chills, followed by weakness, night sweats, &c. These systems are taken for Consumption, and the patient is informed that the case is a patient is informed that the case is a "hopeless one," when perhaps it was yet as curable as nine-tenths of our most common diseases, and when some prompt and efficacious remedy, administered for the real disease, would dispel it in a very short time.

hort time. We have cured many cases of this kind, even after they had been abandoned as hopelessly consumpted, by their relatives as well as the physician. Whilst there is life there is hope in such cases. By sending a vial of urine for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent by express.

L. OLDSHUR, M. D. T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D., J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D., Address Drs. OLDSHUE, No. 133 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint pring is not the delectable season des pring is not the deactach the contrary its yield of intermittent tevers, bilious at tacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of th stomach, nervous complaints, and pulmo sommath, nervous complaints, and pulmo-nary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innum-erable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their me-phitic influences? Certainly not the weak nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or

ergies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influen-ces by which they are surrounded. The only medical agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accom-plished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bit-ters. The operation of this selections. ters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, mproves the condition of the blood, su perinduces a regular habit of body, thereby imparts such vigor and elastici-ty of the whole physical structures, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some ex-tent impregnated. Here then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the sys-tem) of conquering them speedily and throughly. The flavor of a medicine is throughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's codew

DR. SAGE'S CATARRIL REMEDY. -\$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents.

ting Loveliness .- Twenty head, against 909 last week, and 793 head brought out as a pure botanical cosmetic ceptionable preparation of its class. In-stead of producing an artificial, metalic surface, like the deadly enamels, or wilt-ing the cuticle like the poisonous fidials sold under various names as "beautifiers." sold under various names as "beautifiers." it keeps the skin as soft as velvet, renders it keeps the skin as soft as veivet, renders it as smooth and glossy as satin, and imparts to it that delicate, rosy tinge, which is the beau ideal of complexional loveliness. The exquisite chromatic effect is not transient. By applying the Balm daily it may be prolonged from youth to age. A lady who purchased the first bottle of the action process of age withs the article nineteen years of age, writes to say that her complexion at forty is pure, clearer and more brilliant than i has ever been " and she attributes its beauty solely to the daily use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. codew

The Treatment of Incbriates. When a man has fallen so far into in-temperate habits, that his appetite is all but ruined, and that what he does eat no onger nourishes him, his position be comes critical. Pathologists, at the pre-sent day, regard Chronic Drunkeness as a disease; and their first aim is to enable the organs of nutrition to derive, as in health, the requisite vital forces from food. Under this system, the patient ought to give up at once the use of all stimulants. Where the appetite is extreamly feeble, the diet, at first, should consist of beef-tea and mutton-broth. Immediately after eating the patient should take one wine-glassful of Dr. Gottlieb Fisch's Bitters. He will thus be enabled to eat, and also digest and assimilate, more and more daily—his vigor and cheerfulness increasing meanwhile in propotion. After a few months, the use of the Bitters may be discontinued. The patient will thus have become independent of the manual of the patient will thus have become independent. This subject continued next week under "What Is a Tonie?" the organs of nutrition to derive, as in der "What Is a Tonie?"

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